



## FOREIGN NEWS.

## CUBA.

THE LATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND QUERADA—OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—News has been received here, direct from Céspedes, by Cubans in this city, confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. The date and channel of receipt is kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at about 1,000 in killed and wounded. The Cuban force is stated to have been 3,500 men, under Céspedes, entrenched on the road. The Spaniards numbered about the same. The fighting was by far the severest which has taken place during the war. The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis de Santa Lucía with 4,000 men, a large number of whom were mounted but who, though very poorly armed, made a desperate and successful charge on the flank of the Spaniards. Of 500 colored troops a little over 400 shot their officers and went over to the Cubans. The remainder are neither with the insurgents nor the Spaniards, and are supposed to have taken to the woods. All the baggage, provisions and ammunition of the Spaniards, carried in ten cars and dragged on the rails by oxen to gether with the dead and the chief part of the wounded were abandoned to the Cubans, who, after the battle, advanced six miles to San Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred, but the Cubans here ridicule the idea of its being equal to that of the enemy, who attacked the Spaniards. A vessel, since returned to the United States, had a few days before landed arms and ammunition. The Spanish Gen. Latorra is reported wounded, but whether in that action it is not said. Céspedes and the insurgents feel confident of success.

## REPORTED LANDING OF FILIBUSTERS—SEVERE FIGHTING.

HAVANA, May 22, via Key West, May 23.—Information has been received here of the landing of 300 filibusters near Giliaba. There was an obstinate fight with the troops on the shore, in which the Spaniards captured two cannon and lost 22 men, and the insurgents lost 80 killed and wounded. The result is unknown.

Fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both sides.

Remedies in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murder and robbery.

## NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

HAVANA, May 22.—The United States steamer Yanke has arrived from Hayti. The Government has received no official dispatch announcing the landing of filibusters on the island.

## TUNNAGE DUES ON AMERICAN VESSELS.

HAVANA, May 22.—In future all American vessels entering the ports of Cuba will be charged the same tunnage dues as on Spanish vessels. The rains, which have prevailed here for the last few days, have ceased.

## FRANCE.

AUDIENCE OF MR. WASHBURN WITH THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, May 23.—Gen. Dix had farewell to the Emperor to-day, and Mr. Washburn presented his credentials as his successor. Mr. Washburn, addressing the Emperor, said he had been authorized to express the hearty wishes of the President of the United States for the happiness and health of His Majesty, and for the prosperity of France, and the earnest desire of the Government and people of the United States to maintain and cultivate amicable relations with France, and to uphold and perpetuate the traditional friendship of the two countries. He trusted while guarding the interests confided to him his residence near the court of His Majesty would contribute to the continuance of existing friendly relations.

The Emperor replied that he was glad to welcome Mr. Washburn as the representative of the United States, and pleased to receive assurances of the friendship of a Government with which close sympathy and amicable feeling had existed uninterruptedly for a hundred years. He heartily concurred in the hope expressed of the continuance of these relations, and was happy to welcome as Minister near his court a gentleman so distinguished in the history of his country.

## BEGINNING OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are progressing in an orderly manner, and the vote will be heavy. The Government candidates are at the present moment ahead, the Opposition purposely holding back for to-morrow.

## THE FRENCH DERBY.

The French Derby took place to-day. The grand prize of Paris was won by Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Consul, by Monarque out of Lady Left, being Sandrine, second, and Pandour, third. The betting at the start stood three to one against Consul, and five to one against Sandrine and Pandour. Fourteen ran.

## SPAIN.

## THE REPUBLICAN PRESS STILL HOPEFUL—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

MADRID, May 22.—The Republican newspapers of this city assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has fully deferred the scheme for a Federal Republic, not defeated it. A republic, sooner or later, must come, through the want of a monarchy and the absence of unanimity on the part of the majority of the Cortes. Queen Isabella has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias. Gonzales Bravo, her former Prime Minister, and others have advised her otherwise. Adelardo Lopez de Ayala, the Minister for the Colonies, has resigned. In the Cortes yesterday article 24 of the national Constitution was adopted. The Civil Marriage bill has been introduced.

## A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

MAY 23.—Admiral Topet has been appointed Minister of the Colonies *ad interim*. It is rumored that Prince Augustus of Portugal will be put forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne, and that negotiations are on foot for his marriage to a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE PRESS ON MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH AND THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times this morning has another editorial on the Alabama question, suggested by the recent speech of Mr. Forster. The Times says that England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britain resisted the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting sufferings on her own people, disorganizing an ally, and, in fact, declared in favor of the North, and is now misunderstood and accused of hostility and selfishness.

The Pall Mall Gazette (an independent paper) also has a leading article on the Alabama claims question. The writer says: "Whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did, and ten times more; for nothing but our refusal of her invitation to recognize the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest."

The Weekly Spectator (Whig), published to-day, also discusses the question. The truths told by Mr. Forster, the old and staunch friend of America, must teach the Americans how universal the resistance would be if Mr. Sumner's demand were seriously pressed. Sir Francis Head had communicated several additional official documents to prove the assistance extended by America to the Canadian revolt in 1837. He asserts in his letter accompanying the documents that Mr. Sumner's language applies to that case as well as to the case of the Alabama.

## WASHINGTON.

## GREAT MEETING AGAINST THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

One of the greatest meetings ever assembled was held in Belfast, Ireland, to-day, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that nearly 900,000 people were present.

## DENMARK.

## THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

LONDON, May 22.—The rejection of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas by the United States Senate causes much irritation at Copenhagen.

## GERMANY.

## BARON GEROLT AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 22.—Baron von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister at Washington, has arrived in this city.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

## THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS TERMINATED.

LONDON, May 23.—The difficulty with the Chinese Government, arising out of the persecution of the Christians in the North, has been settled. The latest dispatches from the British Legation at Peking state that the Mandarin who countenanced the persecutions has been removed from office.

## CONVOCATION OF A CONGRESS OF JAPANESE PRINCES—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN—HAKODADI TO BE ATTACKED BY THE FORCES OF THE MIKADO—JEDDO NOT YET OPENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The steamer China, from Hong Kong April 19, and Yokohama 30th, has arrived. She experienced a heavy monsoon on the route to Yokohama, and from thence southward to this port. She brings 1,200 passengers and 1,200 tons of cargo. The passengers for New York are Thomas Ely, J. C. Constock, J. Parsons, the Rev. Mr. Todd and wife, Capt. J. G. Crighton, C. D. Southall, John C. Howard, and Louis Vallidier. For Europe, Capt. Danny, H. A. and six others.

The following Chinese advice are received: The funeral ceremonies of Major Gen. Brunker, commander of the English forces in China and Japan, and Lieutenant Governor of Hong Kong, took place on the 10th of March at the residence of the British Legation at Peking. The funeral was attended by the English, American, and other naval officers taking part in the procession. The American Minister, Mr. Burlingame, and the Japanese Governor of Hong Kong, took place on the 10th of March at the residence of the British Legation at Peking. The funeral was attended by the English, American, and other naval officers taking part in the procession.

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## MEXICO.

## END OF THE SINALOA REVOLUTION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED—GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL—ANOTHER UPRISING EXPECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Advices from Mazatlan to May 6 have been received. Official dispatches from Gen. Parro announce the termination of the rebellion in the State of Sinaloa. Gen. Corona is daily expected from Durango with reinforcements. Another uprising is anticipated, with Gen. Placido Vega as leader. The United States steamer Pensacola and the English steamer Chanticleer had arrived at Mazatlan. The captain of the latter had received a letter ordering him to collect \$200, confiscated by the Custom House authorities some time back.

## THE NEW DOMINION.

## THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK—PROBABLE RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

TORONTO, May 22.—The excitement attending the failure of the Royal Canadian Bank is subsiding. The bills are selling at from 80 to 90 cents. The directors have issued a circular urging bill-holders and depositors not to be alarmed, as there is no danger of the least loss to the business of the bank will be resumed. The statement of the affairs of the bank for the month ending the 15th of May is as follows: Total liabilities, \$1,200,000; total assets, \$600,000. There is no run on any of the other banks.

## THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

## THE TELEGRAPH POSTAL SYSTEM RECOMMENDED—THE BRIDGE QUESTION—ADJOURNMENT.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—An evening session of the Commercial Convention was held, at which several committees provided for in the morning session, were announced. A resolution, requesting Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under the control of the Postmaster-General was adopted. A resolution requesting Congress to prohibit the building of any bridge on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri less than 400 feet span, or on the Ohio below Pittsburgh less than 300 feet span, was adopted. The Commercial Convention adjourned on Saturday at 11:30 o'clock p. m.

## NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Judge Parsons, President of the Kansas branch of the Kansas-Pacific Railway, reports that the people of the Nebraska Valley have organized a company to build a railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to Holden, Missouri, which will not Southern Kansas in connection with St. Louis by a route 150 miles shorter than the present route.

## THE QUESTION OF DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES ON SUNDAY.

BUFFALO, May 22.—The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic having charge of the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves on Sunday, the 30th inst., publish this morning correspondence between themselves and certain clergymen, relating to a request to change the day for the ceremony. The Committee decline to comply with the request of the clergymen for reasons generally approved by the public.

## GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

George Gordon, a pioneer and prominent citizen of San Francisco, died on Saturday.

The beautiful grounds of the La Cleda Hotel, near St. Louis, will be subdivided and sold at auction about the middle of next month.

Ten thousand bushels, in bulk, of wheat, a part of 100,000 bushels shipped from St. Paul for Liverpool, via New Orleans, arrived at St. Louis on Friday.

It has been feared for several days past that the wheat would be damaged, and it still continued on Saturday. It is thought considerable damage will be done to the crops.

The miners of Scranton, Penn., held a formal meeting on Saturday on the question of suspension. The vote stood—for suspension, 369; against suspension, 408. This is decisive; there will be no suspension there.

A fire broke out on Saturday in Nichols & Lynde's brick block, Pittsburg, N. Y., occupied by Hyman Brothers, dealers in dry-goods, and Miss Welden, dressmaker. The loss on the block and goods will amount to about \$20,000. Insured for \$15,000.

The crop reports in the neighborhood of Memphis are generally good, except in regard to cotton, the stand of which has not proved good in many instances, and the ground has been sown up and corn has been planted.

Cornelius Sheehan was horribly crushed on Saturday in Buffalo by the falling of a block of marble which was being unloaded from a boat.

Water-marked paper recently ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

## WASHINGTON.

## THE ELECTION IN TEXAS—RETRENCHMENT IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—EX-PRESIDENT HUGHES'S VIEWS ON OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—CHARGES MADE AGAINST PERKY FULLER—THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WEST POINT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 23, 1869.

The Virginia Constitutional election question having been disposed of by the President, troops of people from Texas and Mississippi are present to obtain decisions in their cases. There are of course two parties from each State, one in favor of an early election, and the other wanting delay, owing to the importance of the crops of corn and cotton in Texas this year, and the danger of leaving it for the prosecution of a campaign in the middle of Summer, when it requires the most care. It is very probable the election will not be ordered until late in the Fall, although the President is expected to decide the question very soon.

Judge Paschal had an interview with Gen. Grant yesterday, with reference to the matter, but the President said he could not decide upon the subject for a few days.

The Navy Department continues the reduction of the number of its vessels, and expects before the Summer is ended to dispose of all of the superannuated war vessels and transports now owned by the Government. Two steamers, the Glasgow and Buckthorn, have been ordered to be sold at the Pensacola Navy-Yard on the 7th of June. The vessels may, however, be purchased at their appraised value, and 10 per cent advance, at any time previous to the day named.

A prominent gentleman from this city, who visited ex-President Pierce during his recent trip to Baltimore, who had a long conversation with him, says the ex-President spoke favorably of the appointment of Mr. Motley, and expressed the opinion that it was no time for thoughtless and loose declamation upon foreign issues. The state of things on the whole view he regarded as delicate and critical, and that a general war might result in effects and consequences of a more serious nature than human sagacity could essay to foretell. Mr. Pierce is much improved in health, and will spend a portion of the Summer at Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

Perry Fuller, the late successful Democratic Collector of New Orleans, arrived here this morning, to attend to certain charges of fraud made against him by a special Treasury agent, whose report is probably on this file in the Custom House. Fuller left a warning to some of the New Orleans papers that he would not be so easily intimidated by the Custom House, and that he would return at the earliest opportunity to require a substantiation or absolute retraction from them of their charges.

The President and Mrs. Grant will leave early in June for West Point, New York, where they will pass several days during the annual examination. Commencement on the 1st and terminates about the 17th of June.

The funeral of Commodore Charles Stewart McCauley, to-day, was one of the most imposing ceremonies that has been held here for years. The services were attended by a very large number of people, including members of the Cabinet, Generals of the Army, Admirals and Commodores in the Navy, and by all the prominent people in the city. The deceased was 70 years of age, and a nephew of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, the oldest officer in the service. He entered the service in 1820, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion was in command of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, destroyed the property at that place to prevent its falling into the hands of the Rebels.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles of New York has been appointed by the President a delegate to the Seventh session of the International Statistical Congress, to be held at the Hague. Mr. Ruggles received two similar appointments under the Administration of President Johnson.

Mrs. Harriet Balch Macomb, wife of the late Alexander Macomb, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, died at her residence in this city, on Friday night, in the 66th year of her age, after a protracted illness. Her funeral will be held to-morrow.

Gen. Ferrill of Indiana, recently commissioned Third Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived here yesterday, and is already in charge of his duties. He will devote his time assiduously to the office, and has under consideration some valuable reforms.

A FURTHER DECREASE OF SEVEN MILLIONS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT—THE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORIES—DEPRECIATIONS OF THE KICKAPOO INDIANS IN TEXAS.

## (GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

The monthly statement of the Public Debt for May will show a decrease of \$7,000,000.

The reason for reducing the number of depositories is there are too many of them—about 400 banks have been acting in that capacity. Only \$10,000 are now on deposit in the banks of the cities of New York and Brooklyn combined, while yesterday, securities to the amount of \$2,000,000 were in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. The Bank of Commerce, however, has just withdrawn half a million of such securities.

The Kickapoo Indians who now live near Painted Rock, Kansas, and who have been committing depredations on the vast pastoral regions of Western Texas, went to that country from their reservation near Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1861, to avoid participating in the war of the Rebellion. While on the way they were met near the line of Indian Territory by a force of Confederates under Jack Baylor, a cruel frontier fighter, who at one time recommended extermination as the true way of treating the Indians. In this attack some of the principal men of the tribe, together with women and children, were killed. The majority of these Indians fled to Texas, and ever since have been making raids into Texas, killing many whites and stealing horses. Major Moore of San Antonio, now in Washington, has just completed an extensive expedition against these savages, and ascertained that they are anxious to return to their people on the reservation in Kansas, or rather the new reservation in the Indian Territory, set aside for them by recent act of Congress. They, however, will not trust themselves in Texas without an escort of troops.

Major Moore, by appointment, had a conference with Commissioner Baker yesterday, during which he laid the matter fully before him, recommending that an officer be detached for the purpose of conferring with the Indians, and arranging for their return. The Major showed that such a proceeding with the work of registration, and remarked that he would also lay it before the Secretary of the Interior, and that the subject would be decided by the President.

The most that can be reliably ascertained of the instructions to Minister Meley is that they are more of a general than a specific character, and do not contemplate any speedy action on his part with regard to the Alabama and other claims, in view of the present sentiment in England upon the subject, if for no other reason. Mr. Motley will inform Her Majesty's Government of the desire of our own to adjust all pending questions on a basis that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

The supply of fractional currency in the Treasury being exhausted, no new fractional notes or notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2 will be issued in exchange for old currency until the new paper is ready for issue.

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## WASHINGTON.

## TARY ARE READY TO ACCEPT AS THE FIRST OF NEXT JULY.

President has appointed Samuel R. Ruggles of New-York delegate to the seventh session of the International Statistical Congress, to be held at the Hague. H. G. Sikes has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. The following have been appointed Postmasters: James O. Leach, at Ballston, N. Y.; Samuel Henderson, at Santa Clara, Cal.; James E. Hoar, at Astoria, N. Y.; Adeline Livingston, at Greenville, S. C.; George M. Campbell, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; T. M. Campbell, at Booneville, Mo.

Commodore William C. West has been appointed to duty at the Naval Observatory. Paymaster J. S. Gulick has been ordered to the Franklin, and as Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron, relieving Paymaster Bradford, who is ordered to return to New-York.

The United States Consul at Liverpool reports to the Department of State the rescue of the crews of the American vessels Condor of Boston, and Dancy of Buckport, by a Spanish bark; both having been lost at sea. The officers and crews were brought to Liverpool.

The President to-day, signed the commission of J. H. H. Terrell as Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Capt. George Brown, who commanded the ram Stoneville on her passage to Japan, returned home and reported to the Navy Department. He brings favorable reports as to the health of officers and crews of the Asiatic Squadron, and says that affairs in Japan are rapidly approaching a peace basis.

LOUIS H. DOUGLASS STILL IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following explanation in reference to the correspondence between Frederick Douglass, Jr., and Mr. Wolf, Registrar of the District of Columbia.

A contemporary, in giving publicity to the correspondence, falls into the error of stating that Mr. Frederick Douglass, Jr., the above applicant, is the colored printer at the Government office, who has been appointed to the Typographical Union of this city has created some excitement among the members of the printer's association. The colored printer who is a younger brother of Louis H. Douglass, who is the colored printer at the Government office, and who, it is understood, will remain in his present position to test the question of his admission as a member of the Typographical Union.

Register Wolf has favorably considered the application of Frederick Douglass, Jr., and the latter will assume the duties of a clerical position in his office immediately.

CAPTURE OF EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

WHEELING, Va., May 22.—Dispatches received this morning announce the capture of the men who robbed the Harnden's Express Messenger in Baltimore, a few days since. The robbers were concealed in the woods near Swanton, Md. All the money and valuables were recovered.

## THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 23.—Mr. Nelson, Minister to Mexico, leaves to-morrow morning for his post of duty. He goes via New Orleans and Havana. His family and the Secretary of Legation accompany him.

## COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NEW STATE PRISON.

ALBANY, May 22.—Gov. Hoffman has appointed the following Commissioners to locate the proposed new State Prison: Joseph Warren of Erie, Robert Earl of Herkimer, Charles H. Winfield of Orange, Gaylord B. Hubbard of Westchester, Theodore W. Dwight of New-York.

## ABOUT "BRITISH GOLD."

## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

We have already printed in full, precisely as sent to us from the office of the American Free Trade League, the list of contributors which they were so slow and apparently reluctant in furnishing. We now submit their list to an incomplete but still suggestive analysis.

Malcolm Sands, Secretary of the League, contributed in the following list:

Mr. Sands, 111 West... \$5,000 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 200 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 100 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 50 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 25 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 10 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 5 00  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 2 50  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 1 25  
Mr. Sands, 111 West... 0 62  
Grand Total... \$5,725 00

A. B. Sands & Co., No. 10, 11 and 12, are very heavy importers of drugs. A correspondent on Saturday showed Mr. Sands's family connection with the Barings of London.

Next to the Secretary and his tribe, the heaviest contributor is the Treasurer, who has given as follows:

Mr. Marshall, not only performs the duties of Treasurer of the American Free Trade League, but he is the chief in the firm of G. H. Marshall & Co., which controls the old "British Gold" and "British Silver" packets. He is a firm believer in the "British Gold" and "British Silver" packets, which contain the following paragraph: "Drafts for any amount, from \$1 upwards, on the Royal Bank of Ireland, and on Messrs. C. H. Marshall & Co., Liverpool and London, payable at sight."

Ministry & Co., come next in the list of contributors, and their subscriptions run thus:

Robert H. Minton... \$250 00  
Robert H. Minton... 100 00  
Robert H. Minton... 50 00  
Robert H. Minton... 25 00  
Robert H. Minton... 10 00  
Robert H. Minton... 5 00  
Robert H. Minton... 2 50  
Robert H. Minton... 1 25  
Robert H. Minton... 0 62  
Grand Total... \$525 00

Grinnell, Minton & Co. are shipping and commission merchants, doing business at No. 78 South-st. They own a line of London packets, and, of course, are deeply interested in British trade. Mr. Minton was said by our correspondent on Saturday to be a brother-in-law to one of the great firms of Haring Brothers of London.